

Initial	Date
LC	8/20/91
W	8-20-91
WV	8/21/91
WV	8-19-91

BA/EN
WR SD
Mail Stop 60190

AUG 21 1991

Memorandum

To: ARD, Refuges and Wildlife (60130)
Attention: Ray Rauch

From: Regional Engineer, Region 6

Subject: 1990-1991 Annual Water Use Report/Management Plan

The subject reports for Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge and Wetland Management District have been reviewed and approved as submitted.

Please ask Refuge personnel to provide information to us on the dugout/diked area on the Fousek Tract (140) in Charles Mix County so that we may apply for a water permit.

Please extend our thanks to Refuge personnel for the timely submission of this report.

WILLIAM A. GODBY
REGIONAL ENGINEER

bcc: EN rf
Circ rf
EN:LCoe:lc:8-13-91

19 mat of 100 cfs thru Western
 1: NW Ditch (also known as the
 LAKE AND Hutchinson Creek or Garden Valley usually
 Creek Diversion Ditch)

I. Introduction

MAX of 13,721 AF Storage
 Plus 6,813 AF Seasonal

Lake Andes is a 4730 entirely upon annual units, the North, structures are located within each dike; however, the lack of a permanent water supply precludes any water level manipulations.

Drainage area size and surface acres for each unit of Lake Andes are shown below. Maximum and average depth figures were determined in 1962.

Unit	Drainage Area Acres		Surface Acres of Water	Water Capacity (Acre Feet)	Depth/full	
					Max	Avg
South	20,000	24%	1,760	16,159	13.5	11.5
Center	11,000	14%	2,359	18,000	14.5	12.9
North	53,000	62%	611	3,015	10.5	9.1
TOTAL	84,000	100%	4,730	37,174	--	--

In 1922, Congress passed a bill establishing a high water elevation of 1437.25 feet msl for Lake Andes via the construction of an artificial outlet on the South Unit. This level was established following local complaints about flooding around the lake. The Fish and Wildlife Service received the right to flood the meandered lake bed of Lake Andes in an easement taken in 1939 from the State of South Dakota.

II. 1990 Water Conditions

Total precipitation for 1990 was 19.69 inches, 1.68 inches below normal. The winter was very mild and only 8.5 inches of snowfall were recorded during the January to March period. There was virtually no runoff from snowmelt. A heavy May thunderstorm in the drainage that feeds the South Unit dumped 4 inches of rain and raised the South Unit one foot. However, precipitation was sporadic during the rest of the year. Water elevations dropped in all units during the summer due to evaporation and percolation by as much as 1.6 feet in the North Unit to .5 foot in the South Unit.

<u>1990 Lake Andes Water Levels - Feet MSL</u>			
<u>Date</u>	<u>North Unit</u>	<u>Center Unit</u>	<u>South Unit</u>
02/27	Ice Out		
05/30	1433.26	1433.38	1434.03
06/04	1433.38	1433.40	1434.45
07/03	1433.05	1432.80	1434.08
08/08	1432.50	1432.47	1433.64
09/04	1432.18	1432.25	1433.40
10/01	1431.74	1431.84	1432.95
11/01	1431.70	1431.79	1432.90
11/27	Freeze-up		

III. Ecological Effects

Lake Andes is currently in the lake marsh stage where only a few emergents remain around the outside. Since 1987 water levels have been falling. At that time all emergent stands of vegetation were drowned out. Lake Andes will probably remain in the lake marsh stage until a drought begins the cycle again.

Waterfowl breeding pairs totaled 225, down by 55% from 1989. This is the lowest number since 1981. This is a result of the lake being in its least productive portion of the marsh cycle. There are few emergents to provide edge effect, brood and pair habitat, and cover for over-water nesting birds. Lake Andes does provide excellent roosting habitat for mallards and Canada geese during the spring-fall migratory periods.

No colonial nesting birds nested on Lake Andes in 1990. Prior to this, large numbers of black-crowned night herons, snowy egrets, cattle egrets, and great blue herons nested in flooded Russian olive trees in Johnson's Bay. However, water levels have receded and the main rookery is no longer flooded. In 1990, the birds did not return to this rookery.

The sport fishery in Lake Andes has been on the decline. Ninety-eight percent of the biomass now consists of bullheads which forage on young-of-the-year gamefish. This constant pressure has resulted in very poor gamefish recruitment.

Much of Lake Andes is vulnerable to fish winterkill. The water elevation in the North Unit stands at 1431.70 feet msl which is only 2.5 feet above pool bottom. It is expected to completely winterkill during the winter of 1990-91. The maximum water depth in the Center Unit is 4.8 feet and the South Unit 6.9 feet.

IV. 1991 Water Management Objectives

Management objectives for 1991 are to contain as much runoff as possible in Lake Andes. Water in excess of the 1437.25 elevation mandated by Congress will continue to be released from the outlet on the South Unit.

WATER UNIT: Owens Bay

I. Introduction

The Owens Bay Unit is a 240 acre marsh unit separated by a dike from the South Unit of Lake Andes. A stop-log water control structure is located in the dike to allow water releases into Lake Andes.

Owens Bay, in addition to water from natural runoff, is maintained by a free flowing artesian well. The well, drilled in 1957, originally had a 1000 gpm flow and water right. Well shutdowns during the 1973 DVE outbreak resulted in casing destruction and new casing had to be installed. The new casing reduced the well opening from 12" to 8" and dropped the flow to approximately 450 gpm.

In 1986, Ducks Unlimited funded the drilling of a new 12" artesian well and the old well was capped. The new well has a 800-1000 gpm flow. The well distribution box and pipeline supplying the Prairie Ponds were also replaced. In 1987 the four water control structures on the prairie ponds were retrofitted with new screw gates for better water control.

II. Objectives

Owens Bay water management objectives are to store annual runoff and artesian well water to be used primarily as waterfowl habitat. Waterfowl production is the primary objective on Owens Bay. The emphasis is on providing excellent breeding pair habitat and permanent brood water. Secondary objectives include providing waterfowl migrational habitat and benefits for marsh and water birds, shorebirds, gulls, terns, and resident wildlife.

III. 1990 Water Conditions

The water elevation in Owen's Bay rose to 1440.10 feet msl and a depth of 3.5 feet in early June during a period of heavy precipitation. This is below the full pool level of 1442.12.

The total precipitation for 1990 was 19.69 inches, 1.68 inches below normal. Little runoff due to snowmelt was recorded. Artesian well water was used to continually supplement both Owens Bay and the prairie ponds. Although the artesian well has a 800-1000 gpm flow, it cannot completely offset water losses to evaporation and percolation.

1990 Water Levels - Owens Bay

<u>Date</u>	<u>Water Level</u>
06/04	1440.10
07/03	1439.52
08/08	1438.98
09/04	1438.48
10/01	1438.03
11/01	1437.98
Pool Bottom	1436.52
Full Pool Elevation	1442.12

IV. Ecological Effects of the Past Years Levels on Owens Bay

Pool levels remained low because of the drought. The number of waterfowl pairs in 1990 was 105 pairs, down 23% from 1989.

Pool levels have been stabalized at a low level by water from the artesian well which prevents the unit from going totally dry. Perimeter emergent vegetation increased in 1990 and should provide good brood habitat and cover for over-water nesting species should the water elevation increase.

V. 1991 Water Management Objectives

Water management activities for 1991 are to contain as much runoff as possible in Owens Bay. The artesian well will continue to run at full flow in order to offset as much annual evaporation as possible.

WATER UNIT: Broken Arrow Waterfowl Production Area

I. Introduction

The Broken Arrow WPA is a 2650 acre tract in Douglas and Charles Mix Counties, SD. Two drainage systems existed on the property when purchased. The Mud Lake Drain has an upstream watershed of 25,600 acres, while the second system, the Joubert Drain, has a 12,320 acre watershed. Five ditch plugs or low head dams, with concrete stop-log control structures, were installed in 1979 along the drainage ditches, two on the Mud Lake ditch and the remaining three on the Joubert drain. Dam #6 was constructed below dam #2 on the Mud Lake drain in 1984. Dam #7 on the Joubert Drain was constructed during the fall of 1986 in cooperation with Ducks Unlimited who funded the project design and construction. A water rights permit for the storage of 131.2 acre feet of water was granted by the South Dakota Department of Water and Natural Resources. The impoundment at capacity covers 56.4 surface acres. The development increased the quantity of pair habitat by creating 5.9 miles of shoreline. The maximum depth is 6.5 feet. Design specifications for the seven dams are as follows.

Embankment ₃ Volume YD	High Water Contour	Surface Acres	Acre-feet Impounded
Dam #1 - 76	Unk	6.2	5.7
Dam #2 - 755	Unk	27.9	82.6
Dam #3 - 2761	Unk	43.6	163.0
Dam #4 - 586	Unk	34.7	88.3
Dam #5 - 137	Unk	6.3	5.2
Dam #6 - 900	Unk	30.0	Not determined
Dam #7 - 5470	1526.0	56.4	131.2 5077-3 ✓
TOTAL		205.1	476.0

The capability to manipulate water levels is very limited on the Broken Arrow WPA. Impoundments can be drawn down as objectives dictate. However, to reflood depends on spring runoff and no capability to flood when desired is possible.

II. Objectives

The storage of annual runoff in impoundments is to be used primarily as waterfowl production habitat. The habitat provided also benefits marsh and water birds, shorebirds, gulls, terns, and raptorial birds. Secondary benefits are provided to resident wildlife and livestock used for management purposes. Water excess to storage needs is allowed to drain through the system.

III. 1990 Water Conditions

The winter of 1989-90 was relatively mild with little snowpack as the drought continued in the Dakotas. Total precipitation was 19.69 inches, 1.68 inches below normal. As in 1989, impoundments 2 and 4 partially filled with water because they were upper most on their respective drainages. The other impoundments were virtually dry. By August all impoundments were dry.

IV. Ecological Effects of the Past Years Water Levels on the Broken Arrow WPA

All impoundments have experienced excellent growth in the pool bottoms by annual weeds and hydric plant species. The vegetated pool bottoms now support greater numbers of ring-necked pheasants and white-tail deer. Numerous non-game birds have been attracted to the food source provided by seeds from the annual weeds.

V. 1991 Water Management Objectives

Water management objectives for 1991 are to contain as much spring runoff as possible in all pools.

Funding has been secured for new screw gates to be retrofitted to 5 water control structures. They will replace the non-functional stoplog-liftgate structures now in place. This project is dependent on 1991 precipitation amounts.

WATER UNIT: Karl E. Mundt National Wildlife Refuge ✓

The Karl E. Mundt NWR borders the Missouri River in Gregory County. The refuge was established in 1974 to protect habitat important to wintering bald eagles. The only water on the unit itself is four small (less than 1 acre) stock ponds that are used in conjunction with the grazing program. There is also a free-flowing artesian well that provides water for a small 1/2 acre pond.

There presently is no active management of water on the Karl E. Mundt Refuge.

WATER UNIT: Sherman Waterfowl Production Area ✓
SD Water Permit No. 5251-3

This water permit is for sufficient runoff water annually to fill the Sherman WPA to elevation 1591.7 feet msl. The Sherman WPA is located in a portion of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 3; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 9; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 10; all in T. 98 N., R. 66 W. The permit establishes first priority to (271 feet) of an undivided interest in a total of 323 acre feet of water stored in a natural basin on both the Sherman WPA and private land at elevation 1591.7 feet msl. The water appropriated shall be used for the purpose of providing fish and wildlife habitat.

This basin was dry during 1990 except for a short period during June when rainfall collected in the basin. Maximum depth was approximately 3 inches (pool bottom 1587.14 feet msl). However, the unit was dry by September. The private individual who holds a SD water permit to use water from his portion of the basin did not pump any water for irrigation.

WATER UNIT: Varilek Waterfowl Production Area ✓
SD Water Permit No. 5250-3

This water permit is for sufficient runoff water annually to fill the Varilek WPA to elevation 1614.0 feet msl. The Varilek WPA is located in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 11, T. 98 N., R. 66 W., Charles Mix County, SD. The permit establishes first priority to (139 acre feet) of an undivided interest in a total of 190 acre feet of water stored in a natural basin both on the Varilek WPA and private land at elevation 1614 feet msl. The water appropriated is used for the purpose of providing fish and wildlife habitat.

This basin was virtually dry during all of 1990. Up to 4 inches of sheetwater collected in the basin (pool bottom 1610.22 feet msl) during rains in June, but the unit was completely dry by mid summer. The private individual who owns a portion of the basin did not exercise his right to water.